

10690341

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:22:55 ON 13 NOV 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:23:07 ON 13 NOV 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
L2 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
L3 0 S L1  
L4 0 S L2  
L5 20 S L2 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:25:40 ON 13 NOV 2004

L6 4 S L5  
L7 STRUCTURE UPLOADED  
S L7

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:30:26 ON 13 NOV 2004

L8 0 S L7

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:30:27 ON 13 NOV 2004

L9 0 S L8

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:30:40 ON 13 NOV 2004

L10 23 S L7 SSS FULL

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:31:14 ON 13 NOV 2004

L11 7 S L10

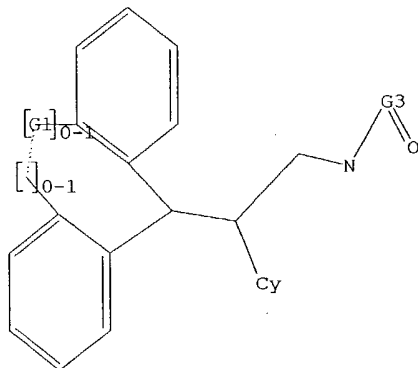
=> s l11 not l6

L12 4 L11 NOT L6

=> d 12

L2 HAS NO ANSWERS

L2 STR



G1 O,S,N,C

G2

G3 C,S

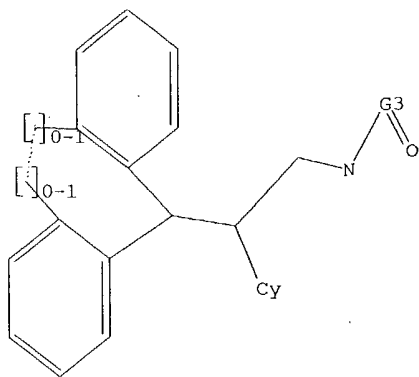
Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d 17

L7 HAS NO ANSWERS

L7 STR

10690341



G1 O,S,N,C

G2

G3 C,S

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> d 1-4 bib abs hitstr

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1991:655913 CAPLUS

DN 115:255913

TI Nitrogen-sulfur cleavage is faster than homolytic ring opening in single-electron transfer to some N-sulfonylaziridines. Competition between SN2 and SET

AU Bellos, Konstantinos; Stamm, Helmut; Speth, Dieter

CS Pharm.-Chem. Inst., Fac. Pharm., Heidelberg, D-6900, Germany

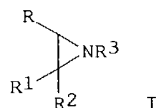
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1991), 56(24), 6846-9

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DT Journal

LA English

GI



AB The radical anions of the N-sulfonylaziridines I (R = H, R1 = Ph, CH2Ph, R2 = CMe3, Y = tosyl; R = PhCH2, R1 = Ph, R2 = H, R3 = SO2Ph) undergo N-S cleavage in place of homolytic ring opening upon treatment with Na anthracenide. Nucleophilic ring opening of these sulfonylaziridines by the carbanions of dihydroanthracene, xanthene, and fluorene, resp., proceeds with the expected regioselectivity and is slow enough to allow some competition by a single-electron transfer (SET) initiated N-S cleavage, which provides the desulfonated aziridines and bixanthenyl or bifluorenyl, resp. The SET path is favored by light. The competition is in favor of SET to the exclusion of the nucleophilic opening when trityl anion reacts with I (R = H, R1 = Ph, R2 = CMe3, R3 = tosyl).

IT 136175-24-1P

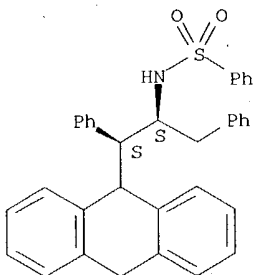
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)

RN 136175-24-1 CAPLUS

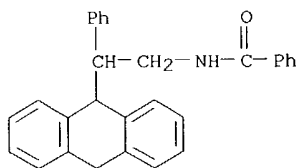
CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-2-phenyl-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (R\*,R\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

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L12 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1990:631105 CAPLUS  
DN 113:231105  
TI Reactions with aziridines. 53. Arene hydrides. 9. Intermediate substitution in the formation of a benzylic anion by an aromatic radical anion as observed with 1-benzoyl-2-phenylaziridine  
AU Stamm, Helmut; Falkenstein, Reinhart  
CS Pharm. Chem. Inst., Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-6900, Germany  
SO Chemische Berichte (1990), 123(11), 2227-30  
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940  
DT Journal  
LA English  
OS CASREACT 113:231105  
AB The reaction of the title compound (I) with anthracene hydride (AH-) or anthracenide (A-•) leads to the formation of the benzylic anion PhCH-CH2N:CPhO- (II) by fragmentation of the first generated substitution intermediate PhCHRCH2N:CPhO- (R = 9,10-dihydroanthracen-9-yl or its 10-anion). In the reactions with AH- the carbanion II is completely trapped by protonation with dihydroanthracene, yielding the reduction product PhCH2CH2NHBz (III). In reactions with A-• as well as with sodium naphthalenide, carbanion II either abstrs. a proton from the solvent (THF) yielding III, or adds to the benzoyl group of unreacted I which finally results in PhCOCHPhCH2NHBz.  
IT **128600-81-7P**  
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(preparation and reductive cleavage of, with anthracene hydride)  
RN 128600-81-7 CAPLUS  
CN Benzamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L12 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1989:173013 CAPLUS  
DN 110:173013  
TI Reductive ring opening of N-benzoylaziridine by anthracene hydride (anion of 9,10-dihydroanthracene) via base-induced fragmentation of the intermediate carbonyl adduct  
AU Stamm, Helmut; Mall, Thomas; Falkenstein, Reinhard; Werry, Juergen; Speth, Dieter  
CS Pharm. Chem. Inst., Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-6900, Fed. Rep. Ger.  
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1989), 54(7), 1603-7  
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263  
DT Journal  
LA English  
OS CASREACT 110:173013  
AB Reaction of anthracene hydride, or of its oxa analog xanthenyl anion with N-benzoylaziridines I can result in amidoethylation of the carbanion, in reductive opening of the aziridine ring, and in attack on the carbonyl

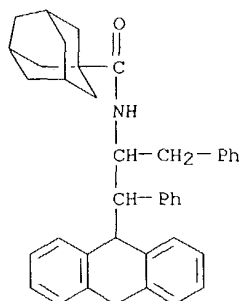
group I. With I both the rate of ring opening and the amount of reductive opening are significantly enhanced by an excess of 9-lithio-9,10-dihydroanthracene while the initially formed (90%) carbonyl adduct survives with a deficit of 9-lithio-9,10-dihydroanthracene.

IT **119297-90-4P**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)

RN 119297-90-4 CAPLUS

CN Tricyclo[3.3.1.1<sup>3,7</sup>]decane-1-carboxamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-2-phenyl-1-(phenylmethyl)ethyl]-, (R\*,R\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L12 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1986:5308 CAPLUS

DN 104:5308

TI Reactions with aziridines. 33. Arene hydrides. Part 1. Highly regioselective ring cleavage of N-acylaziridines by "anthracene hydride" (anion of 9,10-dihydroanthracene). Intermediacy of a carbonyl adduct. Influence of nitrogen inversion on the ring opening

AU Stamm, Helmut; Sommer, Andreas; Woderer, Anton; Wiesert, Wolfgang; Mall, Thomas; Assithianakis, Petros

CS Pharm.-Chem. Inst., Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-6900, Fed. Rep. Ger.

SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1985), 50(24), 4946-55

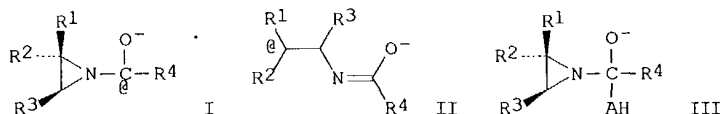
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 104:5308

GI



AB Anthracene hydride (AH-) reacts with N-acylaziridines by reductive opening of the aziridine ring and/or amidoethylation of AH-. When the two aziridine carbons are differently substituted, in both reactions only that bond is broken which can form the more stable carbon radical quite in accord with the intermediacy of a radical anion (ketyl) I and with the known homolytic cleavage of I forming the radical II. The extra electron in I is provided by AH- being oxidized to the radical AH•, which can react with II either by radical combination or by hydrogen transfer. The reaction of AH- with N-arylaziridines can be interrupted at the stage of the carbonyl adduct III as is shown by the isolation of the ketones AHCOR4. Thus, III (R4 = aryl) is considered to be in equilibrium with the radical pair AH•/I. The conversion of III into the final products progresses as expected from its structure apart from the observed retardation by a Ph substituent in the aziridine ring. This retardation is tentatively explained by a hypothesis assuming ring opening of I to occur in the transition state of nitrogen inversion. The anion X- of xanthene resembles AH- in its reactivity. Both carbanions react with N-sulfonylaziridines as expected from an SN2 mechanism.

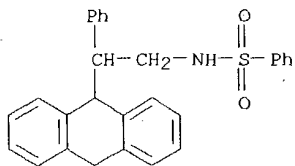
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IT **98943-90-9P**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of)

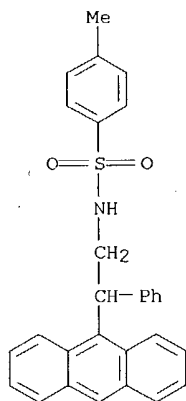
RN 98943-90-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-2-phenylethyl]-  
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



10690341

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2001:779961 CAPLUS  
DN 136:216604  
TI First examples of C-arylation of aziridines catalyzed by indium triflate  
AU Yadav, J. S.; Subba Reddy, B. V.; Srinivasa Rao, R.; Veerendhar, G.;  
Nagaiah, K.  
CS Division of Organic Chemistry, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology,  
Hyderabad, 500007, India  
SO Tetrahedron Letters (2001), 42(45), 8067-8070  
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039  
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
OS CASREACT 136:216604  
AB Aziridines react smoothly with arenes in the presence of a catalytic amount  
of In(OTf)<sub>3</sub> at ambient temperature to afford the corresponding  $\beta$ -aryl amine  
derivs. in excellent yields with high regioselectivity.  
IT 402713-08-0P  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(preparation of  $\beta$ -aryl amines by regioselective ring opening reaction  
of N-tosyl aziridines with arenes and indium triflate catalyst)  
RN 402713-08-0 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-[2-(9-anthracenyl)-2-phenylethyl]-4-methyl- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



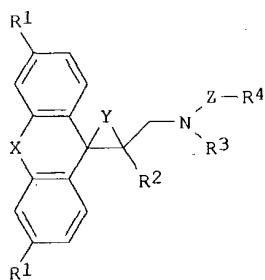
RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1999:460387 CAPLUS  
DN 131:87724  
TI N-Acyl-2,3,3-triphenylpropylamines and analogs useful as anti-inflammatory  
compounds  
IN Scott, Malcolm; Sanfilippo, Pauline J.; Fitzpatrick, Louis; Cardova,  
Richard F.; Pan, Kevin; Meschino, Joseph; Jetter, Michele  
PA Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical Corporation, USA  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DT Patent  
LA English  
FAN.CNT 1

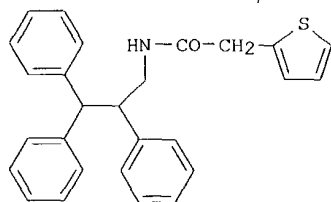
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9933786	A1	19990708	WO 1998-US27712	19981229
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE			
ZA 9811898	A	20000628	ZA 1998-11898	19981228
US 6372779	B1	20020416	US 1998-221254	19981228

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CA 2284468	AA 19990708	CA 1998-2284468	19981229
AU 9919485	A1 19990719	AU 1999-19485	19981229
AU 751031	B2 20020808		
EP 966430	A1 19991229	EP 1998-964321	19981229
EP 966430	B1 20020605		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI			
BR 9807638	A 20000321	BR 1998-7638	19981229
JP 2002515919	T2 20020528	JP 1999-535305	19981229
AT 218536	E 20020615	AT 1998-964321	19981229
PT 966430	T 20021129	PT 1998-964321	19981229
ES 2178298	T3 20021216	ES 1998-964321	19981229
IL 131415	A1 20030312	IL 1998-131415	19981229
CN 1123564	B 20031008	CN 1998-802976	19981229
MX 9908018	A 20000831	MX 1999-8018	19990830
US 2002103217	A1 20020801	US 2002-41423	20020108
US 6509369	B2 20030121		
US 2003171585	A1 20030911	US 2002-298390	20021118
US 2004082601	A1 20040429	US 2003-690341	20031021
PRAI US 1997-68928P	P 19971229		
US 1998-221254	A 19981228		
WO 1998-US27712	W 19981229		
US 2002-41423	A3 20020108		
US 2002-298390	B1 20021118		
OS MARPAT 131:87724			
GI			



I



II

AB Title compds. I [X = single bond, 2H, S, (un)substituted N, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-3</sub>, CH=CH, or CHxW, where W = O, S, or (un)substituted NH; R<sub>1</sub> = 1-3 of C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, lower alkoxy, OH, halo, CO<sub>2</sub>H, etc.; R<sub>2</sub> = (un)substituted Ph or heteroarom. ring; Y = CH<sub>2</sub> or 2H; R<sub>3</sub> = H, (cyclo)alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (un)substituted Ph; Z = CO, CO<sub>2</sub>, CONH or SO<sub>2</sub>; R<sub>4</sub> = (un)branched C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, (un)substituted phenylalkyl or heteroarom. ring], useful as antiinflammatory agents, were prepared. The compds. exhibit the beneficial therapeutic properties of glucocorticoids, but may be free of glucocorticoid-like side effects while showing a high affinity for the human glucocorticoid receptor (hGR). Thus, 2-thiopheneacetyl chloride was added to 2,3,3-triphenylpropylamine in ice-cold ClCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl containing NaOAc, and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature to afford II. Selected compds. were tested for hGR binding, human progesterone receptor (hPR) binding (side effects), and topical antiinflammatory activity. For instance, II was near equiactive with hydrocortisone in the mouse oxazolone-induced contact hypersensitization (MOCH) assay. The compds. bound selectively to hGR, with IC<sub>50</sub> of 7-1500 nM, but showed little or no affinity for hPR.

IT 229972-67-2P 229972-68-3P 229972-69-4P  
 229972-70-7P 229972-71-8P 229972-72-9P  
 229972-73-0P 229972-74-1P 229972-75-2P  
 229972-76-3P 229972-77-4P 229972-78-5P

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

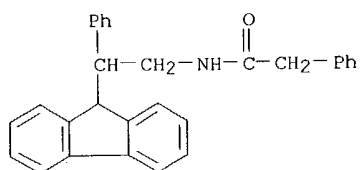
(preparation of acyltriphenylpropylamines and analogs as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents)

RN 229972-67-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX

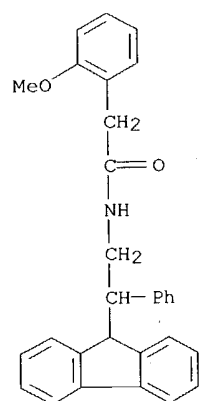
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NAME)



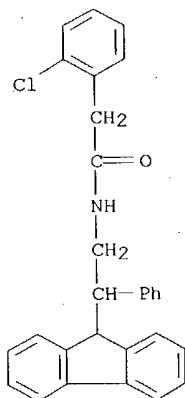
RN 229972-68-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229972-69-4 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, 2-chloro-N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)

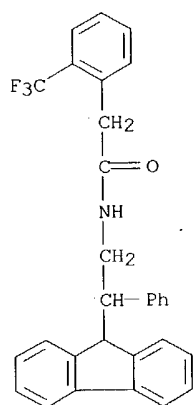


RN 229972-70-7 CAPLUS

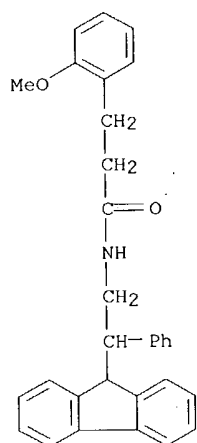
CN Benzeneacetamide, N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]-2-(trifluoromethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



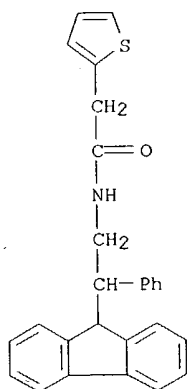
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RN 229972-71-8 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenepropanamide, N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI)  
(CA INDEX NAME)



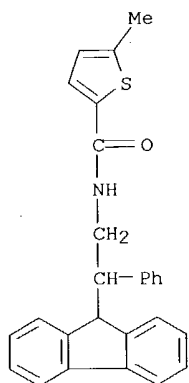
RN 229972-72-9 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Thiopheneacetamide, N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI) (CA  
INDEX NAME)



RN 229972-73-0 CAPLUS  
CN 2-Thiophenecarboxamide, N-[2-(9H-fluoren-9-yl)-2-phenylethyl]-5-methyl-

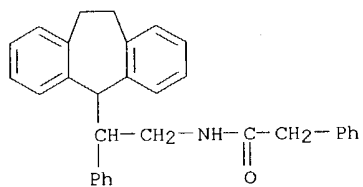
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(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



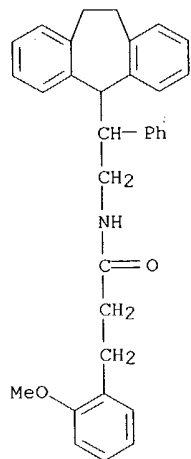
RN 229972-74-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzenacetamide, N-[2-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 229972-75-2 CAPLUS

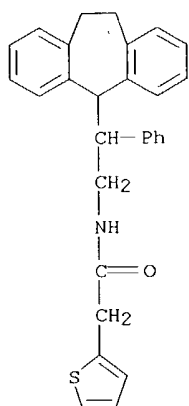
CN Benzenepropanamide, N-[2-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)-2-phenylethyl]-2-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



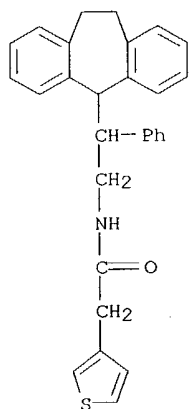
RN 229972-76-3 CAPLUS

CN 2-Thiopheneacetamide, N-[2-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

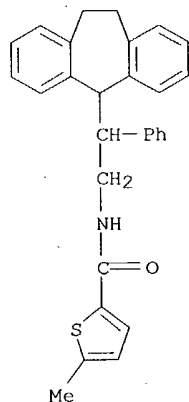
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RN 229972-77-4 CAPLUS  
CN 3-Thiopheneacetamide, N-[2-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)-2-phenylethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



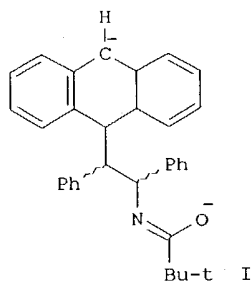
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CN 2-Thiophenecarboxamide, N-[2-(10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenzo[a,d]cyclohepten-5-yl)-2-phenylethyl]-5-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 1997:773348 CAPLUS  
DN 128:75079  
TI Electrostatic repulsion by the charged tail of a radical controls the stereochemistry of coupling with anthracenide. Reversibility of benzylic fragmentation  
AU Mall, Thomas; Stamm, Helmut  
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany  
SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 2: Physical Organic Chemistry (1997), (11), 2135-2140  
CODEN: JCPKBH; ISSN: 0300-9580  
PB Royal Society of Chemistry  
DT Journal  
LA English  
GI



AB Reaction of anthracenide  $A^{\bullet-}$  with 1-pivaloyl-2,3-diphenylaziridines cis-4a and trans-4a yields the same products, namely  $PhCH_2CHPhNHCOCMe_3$  (11) and  $AH-CHPhCHPhNHCOCMe_3$  (6) ( $AH = 9,10$ -dihydroanthracene-9-yl). The steric differentiation is lost when the two ketyls formed from 4a undergo homolytic ring cleavage forming the same anionic radical  $PhC^{\bullet}HCHPhN:C(O^-)(CMe_3)$  (13). Extremely short reactions ( $\leq 10$  s) give 6 as the erythro isomer exclusively or nearly so. Coupling of 13 with  $A^{\bullet-}$  does not form the precursor (threo-8 = threo-I) of threo-6 owing to electrostatic repulsion between  $A^{\bullet-}$  and the anionic tail of 13 in the preferred conformation of the latter. Radical coupling is not completed within this short time so 11 can be formed directly from 13 via  $PhCH_2CHPhN:C(O^-)CMe_3$  (10), the amide enolate anion of 11. Reduction of 13 to carbanion  $PhC^{\bullet}HCHPhN:C(O^-)(CMe_3)$  (9) by outer-sphere electron transfer or via 8 and its benzylic fragmentation (BFR) is the other path to 11. Extending the time to 1 or 2 min has the following effects. Coupling of 13 with  $A^{\bullet-}$  is completed at the expense of 11. Second, more than a trace of threo-6 is detected indicating that  $BFR\ 8 \rightarrow 9 + A$  ( $A =$  anthracene) is reversible and that addition of dianion 9 to A proceeds without pronounced stereochem. preference. With even more time the erythro:threo ratio changes in favor of threo-6 and finally can even reach a value slightly less than 1. Simultaneously the amount of 11 increases slowly at the expense of the total 6 indicating that part of BFR which becomes irreversible by carbanion protonation  $9 + THF \rightarrow 10$ . With much longer reaction times imidate ion 10 eliminates (E)-stilbene. Both isomers of 6 have been independently synthesized from the two isomers of 4a and anthracene hydride  $AH^-$ .

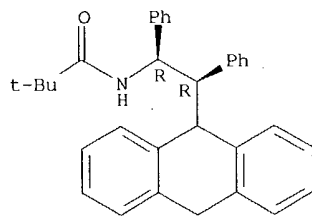
IT 200569-99-9P 200570-04-3P 200570-11-2P  
200570-13-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(electrostatic repulsion by the charged tail of a radical controls the stereochem. of coupling with anthracenide. Reversibility of benzylic fragmentation)

RN 200569-99-9 CAPLUS  
CN Propanamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, ( $R^*, R^*$ )- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

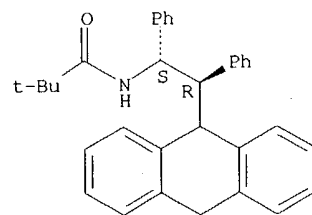
Relative stereochemistry.

10690341



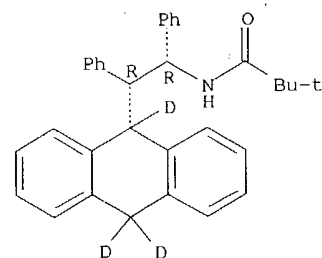
RN 200570-04-3 CAPLUS  
CN Propanamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, (R\*,S\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



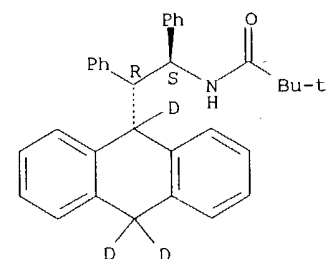
RN 200570-11-2 CAPLUS  
CN Propanamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9,10-d<sup>2</sup>-9-anthracenyl-10-d)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, (R\*,R\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 200570-13-4 CAPLUS  
CN Propanamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9,10-d<sup>2</sup>-9-anthracenyl-10-d)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-2,2-dimethyl-, (R\*,S\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

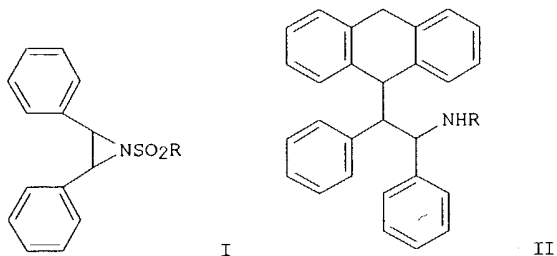


RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

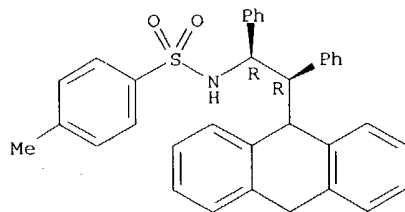
10690341

AN 1996:733731 CAPLUS  
DN 126:117781  
TI Elimination of stilbene in reactions of sulfonyl-activated stilbene imines  
AU Mall, T.; Stamm, H.  
CS Fakultät Pharmazie, Univ. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany  
SO Pharmazie (1996), 51(11), 831-833  
CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144  
PB Govi-Verlag Pharmazeutischer Verlag  
DT Journal  
LA English  
GI



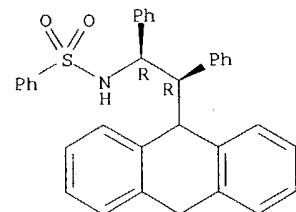
AB Anthracene hydride was amidoethylated by sulfonated cis- and trans-stilbene imines I (R = Ph, 4-MeC6H4) yielding the corresponding erythro- and threo-(amidodiphenylethyl)dihydroanthracene II. A benzylic fragmentation yielding PhCH2CHPhNHR was expected as secondary reaction but only trans-stilbene was found. This points to an elimination of RSO2NLi2 (R = Ph, 4-MeC6H4) in the last step of the reaction sequence.  
IT **185515-66-6P 185515-67-7P 185515-68-8P**  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(elimination of stilbene in reactions of sulfonyl-activated stilbene imines)  
RN 185515-66-6 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-4-methyl-, (R\*,R\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



RN 185515-67-7 CAPLUS  
CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-, (R\*,R\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

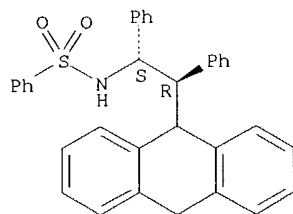


10690341

RN 185515-68-8 CAPLUS

CN Benzenesulfonamide, N-[2-(9,10-dihydro-9-anthracenyl)-1,2-diphenylethyl]-, (R\*,S\*)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.



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